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Relationship between the Soviet Control Commission (SCC)  
and the Last German Government

1. In a speech made before the members of the provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic on 11 November 1949 and carried verbatim in the German press, General V.I. Chuikov announced the formation of the Soviet Control Commission Germany and, in his capacity as first Chief of SCC, gave the following data on its functions and relationship to the East German Government:
  - a. With the SCC Germany established, the SMA and its administrative offices in the Soviet Zone Laender and in Berlin cease to function. Their functions will be taken over by the corresponding German ministries and government agencies.
  - b. The SCC is to supervise the execution of the Potsdam agreements and all other Four-Power agreements on Germany.
    - (1) Chuikov said that the SCC will confine itself to the prevention of measures contradictory to the Four-Power agreements on Germany's demilitarization and democratization and her obligations for reparations. It will also demand from the German Government agencies necessary information and will restrict itself to the control of foreign relations and foreign trade placed under the jurisdiction of German authorities. In other words, Chuikov's declaration indicated that the government function of the SMA in Berlin and the Soviet Zone Laender has formally been replaced by a mere control function. There is no doubt, however, that the Soviet Zone of Germany is completely subject to Moscow's orders as are the other Satellite Countries, although no reports or documents are available to confirm this observation.
    - (2) Since the SCC replaced the SMA and therefore is to be considered the successor of the SMA, it is also of no consequence whether or not any organizational changes such as

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simplifications or reductions of personnel have been or are being effected. The situation in the Soviet Zone of Germany remains virtually the same.

(3) No information is yet available on the organization of the SCC and its influence on the East German Government, the Soviet Zone Laender Governments and German administrative authorities. It is believed that at each German ministry and administrative agency of the East German Government and the Laender Governments there exists a corresponding SCC office which must be consulted before any important decision is made.

(4) Another safeguard to effect the political Moscow-ordered coordination and guarantees obedience to Soviet political line is the fact that the majority of the German personnel are members of the SED (Socialist Unity Party) or of one of the other parties belonging to the pro-Soviet National Front.

#### Organization and Key personalities of the SCC

2. Available information does not indicate whether the SCC was organized on the SVA pattern and whether SVA key personalities were taken over by the SCC. The following facts are based on newspaper dispatches and radio broadcasts:

##### a. Central Staff of the SCC Germany:

The following personalities were appointed by the Council of Ministers of the USSR, according to Radio MOSCOW (7 November 1949) and Izvestiya (7 November 1949):

General Chuikov as Chief of SCC Germany, retaining his appointment as CinC of Soviet Occupation Forces Germany (previously Chief of SVA Germany).

Ivan Fedorovich Semichastnov as First Deputy Chief of SCC Germany (previously Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR).

V. S. Semenov as Political Advisor to the Chief of SCC Germany (veteran member of MGB and MGB representative at the Soviet Embassy, Stockholm, during the war).

The appointment of Semichastnov indicates that the Soviet Union is trying to improve trade relations between the Soviet Zone of Germany, the Soviet Union and the other Satellite Countries. Since they tend to keep the actually influential persons in the background, the Soviets may have appointed Semenov as Second Deputy Chief of SCC, while he may actually direct the SCC.

The following personalities were repeatedly mentioned by Soviet newspapers (Sov. Armiya and Sov. Slovo) in December 1949 to be SCC representatives in Germany:

A. F. Kabanov (mentioned as Deputy Chief of SCC)

K. Y. Koval (mentioned as Deputy Chief of SCC); he was formerly Deputy Chief of SVA in charge of economic questions.

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I. I. Ilyichev, unknown

The following personalities were no longer mentioned as members of the SCC:

Lt. Gen Bratvin, the former Deputy Chief of SMA  
General Lukianchenko, the former CofS of SMA

The two generals were last mentioned on 14 November 1949, by Radio Munich, in their "former" capacities. Officers known to have been members of the SMA command may not have been taken over by the SCC which, therefore, may now be directed chiefly by non-military persons (politicians and economists).

b. Key personalities of the SCC in the Soviet Zone Laender. The following SMA chiefs in the Soviet Zone Laender were last mentioned in the press in November 1949 when the administrative functions of the SMA were taken over by the governments of the Soviet Zone Laender:

Maj. Gen. Sharov, Chief of SMA Brandenburg

Maj. Gen. Usov, Chief of SMA Mecklenburg

Maj. Gen. Dubrovski, Chief of SMA Saxony

Maj. Gen. Panchuk, member of SMA Saxony-Anhalt (possibly Chief of the SMA)

Maj. Gen. Kolesnichenko, Chief of SMA Thuringia.

In reports received since that time the following officers were mentioned in conjunction with the SCC:

(1) General Kotikov, Berlin City Commandant and formerly Chief of SMA Berlin (Radio Berlin, on 24 December 1949 quoted General Kotikov as representative of the SCC Berlin).

25X1X (2) [REDACTED] Maj. Gen. Dubrovski moved from Radebeul to Dresden (Feldschloesschen Quarter) in late November 1949. At the same time [REDACTED] the 25X1X SCC office moved into the buildings of the former central kommandatura on Hospitalstrasse and several buildings in the Feldschloesschen Quarter. It is assumed from this report that Maj. Gen. Dubrovski has been appointed Chief of SCC Saxony.

Other generals, known to have been Chiefs of SMA of the Soviet Zone Laender, may also have remained in their positions in the SCC. There is no information that they were recalled.

c. No information is available on appointments in lower-level offices of the former SMA, such as central, country or town kommandaturas. There was only one report (F, December 1949) to indicate that no change of personnel was made in the Soviet Central Kommandatura in Berlin now transferred to Karlshorst.

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3. Location of principal Offices and approximate strength of the Central SCC and of the five Land Commissions.

a. No information is available on the locations of major SCC offices and the approximate strength of the SCC. Such offices may be at or near the East German Government or the Soviet Zone Laender Governments. Soviet-licensed ADN, on 23 November 1949, announced that the Soviet administrative personnel, an estimated 50,000 persons, would considerably be reduced when the SMA was replaced by the SCC. This reduction, according to several reports, was carried out in 1949, that is, still under the SMA (dissolution or merger of kommandaturen or reduction of their personnel).

b. These measures to save personnel and minor offices are continued by the SCC, as is indicated by a source (F) report on 14 November 1949 that the Stendal Kommandatura was dissolved and its functions were taken over by German administrative offices [REDACTED] 25X1X reported at the same time that the Grevesmuehlen (M 54/T 29) Kommandatura was to be transferred to Rismar (M 54/T 49).

4. Relationship of the MGB to the SCC and the East German Government. No information available.

5. In conclusion it must be stated that the information received since early November 1949 is still insufficient to give a clear picture of the organization, sphere of activities and personnel of the SCC and its relationship to the East German Government and the MGB.

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